

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODUH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 28th May, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 26th May says that now that the British troops have been withdrawn from Kandahar, Aiyub Khan has again turned his attention towards Southern Afghanistan, as was generally feared. It appears that he is endeavouring to incite the Afghan tribes to assist him in expelling the Amir Abdul Rahman from Southern Afghanistan and in establishing his own authority there. True, his power was completely broken by Sir Frederick Roberts, but still he can easily excite a rebellion in the country. Moreover, it should be observed that—to say nothing of Southern Afghanistan—the authority of the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan has not yet been firmly established even in Northern Afghanistan. He is really in a very delicate position at present. In our opinion, the best policy for him will be to conciliate Aiyub Khan and to confirm him in his post of Governor of Herat. It will be also good for Aiyub Khan that he should acknowledge the

Circulation,
715 copies.

suzerainty of the Amir and pay the usual amount of revenue and subsidy. He should remember that Herat has always been a province of the kingdom of Kabul. We are afraid that if a war break out between him and the Amir, and he is defeated by the latter, he will naturally seek the aid of Persia or Russia. The new Czar may not, in the present unsatisfactory state of internal affairs in his own territories, deem it wise to openly espouse the cause of Aiyub Khan, but he may still secretly instigate Persia to render aid to him. The late Conservative Government intended to annul the treaty which was concluded with Persia in 1857 and to enter into a new treaty with her. If the Amir succeeds in conciliating Aiyub Khan or in reducing him to subjection by force, well and good; otherwise the Government should carry the above plan into execution and strengthen its friendship with Persia.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The Bahawalpur correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 20th May states that rumour is afloat to the effect that the Nawab made a picture of the Maharaja of Bikaner, sprinkled blood over it, and then shot it. The rumour requires confirmation. The Nawab has distributed thirty thousand rupees worth of jewellery among his favourite dancing-girls in honour of the occasion.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 18th May (received on the 26th idem) complains that thousands of old and experienced officers, who always performed their duty with ability and honesty in the time of the late Maharaja, have been unjustly dismissed from the public service, and men who had been guilty of breach of trust and had fled from the state have been appointed in their places. The editor considers Gobind Singh and Banke Bihari, the new secretary and under-secretary, to be at the bottom of all these changes.

The *Vritt Dhārā* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 16th May (received on the 22nd idem), referring to the memorial submitted by Dr. Kavanagh to the Government of India on behalf of Mulhar Rao, the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, says that the ex-Gaekwar in the memorial asks for the restoration of the property belonging to his Ranis and for the payment of his monthly allowance to him. Moreover, he complains that the present young Gaekwar has no claim to the throne, and urges that some prince belonging to the royal family of Baroda should be placed on the throne. The Government may accede to the first two requests of the ex-Gaekwar, but it is difficult to think that the Government will grant his last request. There is no doubt that the Government acted with great haste in selecting a successor to Mulhar Rao. But it is simply out of the question that the Government should depose the young Gaekwar whom it has already appointed. However, if there is any prince who has better claims to the throne than the present Gaekwar, some arrangements should be made for his accession to the throne in future.

Circulation,
153 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 25th May, writing from Khalar (*sic*), Panjab, complains that the people in that state are in a state of abject poverty. The Raja seizes the women of his subjects and sells them. The state is a very small one and must not be worth more than a lakh of rupees; but the income of the Raja from fines, the proceeds of the sale of women, and presents alone amounts to about thirty-five thousand rupees a year. The timber belonging to traders is frequently stolen from the banks of the river. The Raja, instead of checking theft, in a way encourages it. His standing order is that a person who is convicted of stealing timber must be fined Rs. 5, but the informer who points out the thief must be fined from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. There is not a single *kilu* tree in his state,

Circulation,
490 copies.

but the timber used in his buildings is all *kilu*. The question is how he has obtained this timber. It is difficult to think that he has bought it. The timber belonging to Government that passes through his state is not stolen like that of the traders. But the Raja gives a *khilat* to the Government jamadar in charge of Government timber every year, and the jamadar secretly gives him some timber in return. There is not a single post-office, school, or dispensary in the state. The Raja does not listen to suitors until they make him presents.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 23rd May, referring to the case of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan.

Haiyat Khan, says that eleven charges were brought against him. Some of the charges were so absurd that if Mr. Cunningham had not been previously prejudiced against the Sardar, he would have rejected them at the time of making the preliminary enquiries. As far as we are able to judge from the Sardar's answer, we are disposed to think he has clearly shown that his enemies had strong motives for bringing him into trouble, and he has succeeded in refuting the charges, as the witnesses for the prosecution made contradictory statements. Moreover, it should be observed that he was not allowed to engage the services of any lawyer to assist him in making his defence. All classes of the natives sympathize with him, and we hope that the Government will also take his past loyal services into consideration.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 25th May expresses its concurrence with the *Lahore Tribune* in thinking that in the notifications published in *Government Gazettes* some such word as Lala, Pandit, Babu, Mian, &c., as the case may be, should be prefixed to the name of each native official, just as the word "Mr." is prefixed to the name of each Christian official.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 24th May says that

Circulation,
106 copies.

The retransfer of the
Sessions Judge's Court
from Banda to Fatehpur.

the transfer of the Sessions Judge's Court from Fatehpur to Banda was a great mistake. We have heard that the work at Cawnpore has so much increased that the Government has even had to sanction the appointment of an additional Judge and an additional Subordinate Judge for Cawnpore. The suitors are exposed to much inconvenience from the great delay that at present occurs in the decision of appeals. Hundreds of men do not appeal to the District Judge at Cawnpore simply owing to the delay. The Judge is not at all to blame for this delay, as there is a very heavy pressure of work. The Judge's Court should be retransferred from Banda to Fatehpur. The re-establishment of a Judgeship at Fatehpur would give much relief to the Cawnpore Judge. Even some parganas of the Cawnpore district might be placed under the jurisdiction of the Fatehpur Judge. All civil appeals of Hamirpur have to be instituted at Banda, but the means of communication between the two places are not good, and consequently the suitors who have to go to Banda are put to great inconvenience. They would find it more convenient even to go to Cawnpore than to go to Banda because a *shigram* runs between Hamirpur and Cawnpore. Many other objections can be urged against the maintenance of the Judge's Court at Banda. We will refer to the subject again in a future issue.

The *Qaisar-al-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 22nd May

Circulation,
125 copies.

The deaths of natives
caused by Europeans.

quotes two extracts from the *Nasim-i-Agra*, in one of which a European soldier is said to have wounded a native mendicant by a shot at Muttra, and in the other some European soldiers are said to have killed a carriage-driver at Agra, and remarks :—At present only one or two natives fall victims every week, but we are afraid that the number of deaths may increase in future. Have the Europeans learned the wild habits of the

Khybaris, with whom they came in contact in the late Kabul war? It is difficult to realize why the European Judges, who are so just, do not punish the Europeans who cause the deaths of natives. Only within this month no less than three natives have been killed by Europeans in Agra and Muttra.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 24th May and the *Akhbar-i-Am* of the 25th idem publish an account of the meeting which was held at the house of Raja Dhyan Singh at Lahore on the 21st idem, under the auspices of the editors of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* and the *Mitr Vilas*, with the object of effecting a reconciliation between the Hindus and Musalmans in regard to the books published by them against each other's religion. About 44 pandits, 21 maulvis, and a large number of other people attended the meeting. Speeches suited to the occasion were delivered by the editors of the *Mitr Vilas*, the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, the *Ashaat-al-Sunnat*, and the *Akhbar-i-Am*. Mir Nisar Ali, the editor of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, then proposed that a committee consisting of the pandits and maulvis present should be established to accomplish the object in view. His proposal was approved, and it was resolved that this committee should be called the *Anjuman-i-Islah* or the *Anushasan Sabha*. He then proposed the following scheme for the revision of the books in question:—A list of all such books should be submitted at the next general meeting of the *Anjuman*, and a select committee should be appointed, which should carefully examine the books, marking all the objectionable passages and words and draw the attention of the *Anjuman* to them. The *Anjuman* should then ask the authors of the books to change those passages and words. If the authors agree to this, well and good; otherwise the *Anjuman* should ask the Government of India to prohibit the publication of those books. This scheme was unanimously approved and then the meeting dissolved.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the
 The middle school examination. 24th May makes the following remarks
 in regard to middle school examination :—

“ Another obstacle to the spread of higher education in the province is the middle school examination itself and the manner in which it is held. By selecting for its date the precise time during which the University Entrance examination is held, it tends to force clever and stupid boys alike down to the same level by compelling them to study the same course within as much the same time as possible. There are many who are practically compelled to undergo the comparatively vague test of the middle school examination—vague as it seems to have no inflexible minimum standard of passing, and as it deals with larger numbers than the present organization of departmental examiners can efficiently deal with—when they might undergo the certain test of the University. Others, again, leave school in order to be able to offer themselves as ‘ private students’ for the University Entrance Examination—a course which brings on friction between the University authorities and those officers of the Educational Department who consider education to be a monopoly whose sole honors should be reaped by its own schools. Finally, as if to bring discredit on the University, it has been so arranged that the middle school examination in English shall be on the plan of the Entrance examination, and that Persian shall be up to the B. A. standard, so that it is not quite impossible for a student who has failed at the vague test of the middle school examination to pass the Entrance test of the University. Were such instances at all numerous, as fortunately they are not, a good excuse will have been found for so raising the Entrance standard as to make it impossible for a youth of 16 ever to pass it. Added to the *angusta res domi*, which operates in the case of almost all the candidates, high education would be confined to those who could afford to wait till they were 24 years of age before taking a degree. The motto

of the local University has ever been "Liberty for the teacher and the taught," within the limits imposed by the nature and standards of the subjects in which certificates of proficiency are competed for. To compel candidates, however able, to wait for two years after passing the Middle test before they are eligible for the permission of the head-master of their school to go up for the Entrance examination—a permission which does not always depend on the ability of the candidate—seems certainly to be an effort to confine higher education to the selected few and to nullify the principle of the University. It may be remembered that the Anjuman-i-Panjab sent a deputation to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province in December, 1870, in order to protest against the present system of education, which would compel a boy to study primary subjects of instruction in the vernacular before being allowed to study English, even where the means of teaching that language, as in the larger cities and in the Mission schools, exist in abundance. No doubt, theoretically, primary instruction should be conveyed in the vernacular, and for such a system the Anjuman has contended ever since it was founded, and is still contending; but adhesion to the only sound view as regards mass-education does not exclude facilities being allowed, especially where they are paid for and can easily be provided, for teaching English *as a language*, though not as the *medium* of instruction in subjects of general knowledge, at even the earlier stages of a boy's instruction. The University College objects to straight-jackets in education, whether vernacular or English, and is as much opposed to compelling all students to confine themselves to the vernacular at any stage of their training as it is opposed to compelling all students to take up English as the sole medium for acquiring knowledge."

LOCAL.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 25th May complains that

The custom of bathing
naked in the canals at
Lahore.

at Lahore the women bathe in a quite
naked state in the canals, which is a
great public nuisance, and urges that

the municipal committee should pass a bye-law prohibiting this evil practice.

The *Bharati Vilas* (Agra) of the 25th May complains that the municipal committee of Agra has resolved to construct a new municipal office at a cost of Rs. 30,000, while it does not even repair the roads in Belanganj. The people are exposed to great inconvenience from the dust there.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette* of the 23rd May, writing from Cawnpore, states that a European wishes to establish a factory on the bank of the Ganges at Cawnpore for cleaning hides. The Hindus are opposed to the establishment of such a factory, as the washing of fresh hides in the river will defile the water. They intend to appeal to the officers to prevent the establishment of the factory and are raising subscriptions to meet the cost of appeal.

Circulation,
100 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1881. May 20th & 23rd	1881. May 22nd & 25th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	21st	25th	225
3 <i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	19th	24th	115
4 <i>Afsa-i-Sikandari</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ahmed Bekhah ...	25th	27th	...
5 <i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ashraf Ali ...	21st	25th	...
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	"	23rd	140
7 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	21st & 25th	24th & 27th respectively.	1,700
8 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mirza Falyas Beg ...	23rd	27th	80
9 <i>Akhbar-i-Oudhesh</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ganga Prasad ...	16th & 24th	26th	...
10 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i> ,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	24th	"	125
11 <i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din ...	"	27th	80
12 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ...	21st & 24th	23rd & 26th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	21st	26th	135 copies.
14 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto ...	Mir Nisar Ali ...	24th	27th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15 <i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	23rd	"	125
16 <i>Ashraf-al-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ...	21st	24th	100
17 <i>Ber-i-Samachar</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi	Weekly ...	Khande Rao Balaji,	23rd	27th	250

18	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	For the month of	23rd	147	"
19	Bhārat Dīpikā	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Mukund Ram	Jesht.	22nd	"	"
20	Bhārat Vīdya	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Jamna Das	May 25th	27th	200	"
21	Dabdhā-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	21st	26th	225	"
22	Dabdhā-i-Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	23rd	25th	410	"
23	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	21st	28rd	225	"
24	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	18th & 25th	22nd & 28th	300	"
25	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	"	15th	23rd	"	"
26	Hayat Jawidani	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Jhabbe Lal	20th	"	80	"
27	Jaspur Gazette	Jalpur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	21st	"	183	"
28	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	24th	27th	50	"
29	Jām Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	18th & 20th	24th	160	"
30	Karnanah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	23rd	26th	250	"
31	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	27th	28th	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)	"
32	Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	24th	27th	90 copies	"
33	Khair Khwāh-i-Pan-Gujran-wala	Gujran-wala	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	19th	23rd	600	"
34	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	21st & 25th	24th & 28th	490 copies (including 80 copies taken by Govt.)	"
35	Lucknow Gazette	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Lachman Prasad	23rd	23rd	150	"
36	Lyttel Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Balaqi Das	24th	26th	100	"
37	Māruḡ Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	23rd	"	200	"
38	Mashir-i-Quiser	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	24th	27th	90	"
39	Mishir-i-Nisrooz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubib-ul-lah	23rd	25th	250	"
40	Mitra Vīdya	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	"	26th	32	"
41	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	25th	26th	120	"
42	Nayir-i-Āsim	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	23rd	"	"	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
43	<i>Najmal Akhbar</i>	... Etawah ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Hayat,	May 24th	May 26th	200 copies.
44	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jaima Das	23rd	25th	325
45	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	24th	"	106
46	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	26th	28th	700
47	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	23rd to 28th	23rd to 28th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
48	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	24th	28th	600 copies.
49	<i>Panjab Akhbar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammed Azim,	18th, 21st & 25th.	26th, 28th & 28th, respectively.	300
50	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	24th	26th	150
51	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	23rd	"	300
52	<i>Framed Sindhu</i>	... Amraoti ...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshwant Govind Saktar.	"	"	129
53	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	20th	23rd	50
54	<i>Quiser-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	22nd	24th	125
55	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	23rd	27th	600
56	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	24th & 26th	25th & 27th respectively.	517
57	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	14th	27th	110
58	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	21st	23rd	200
59	<i>Sadig-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	19th	22nd	456

60	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali	...	7th, 14th & 21st.	24th	...	200	"
61	Said-ul-Akhbar	...	Budaun	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Afzal Ali	...	16th	25th	...	75	"
62	Shola-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Haider Ali	...	24th	26th	...	325	"
63	Surya Kant	...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Waman Narain Raje	...	18th	23rd	"
64	Tutya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Willayat Ali	...	13th & 20th	24th	"
65	Victoria Paper	...	Shalkot	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Divan Chand	...	20th & 24th	23rd & 27th respectively.	...	900	"
66	Vrind Dhara	...	Dhar	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	16th & 23rd	22nd & 27th respectively.	...	153	"

ALLAHABAD: }
The 2nd June, 1881.
PRIYA DKS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

A circular postmark from Stockholm, Sweden, dated 18 NOV 72. The text "STOCKHOLM" is at the top, "SVERIGE" is at the bottom, and "18 NOV 72" is in the center.

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